

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5th, 1882

NUMBER 19

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—7, Rua Nova das Laranjeiras.
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TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arriving at Ilham Junction at 7:43 a.m., Entre Rios (central line) 10:11 a.m., Barbacena 3:45 p.m., Porto Nova (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 1:45 a.m., São Paulo 6 a.m., Barbacena 8:32 a.m., Desmorais: leaves São Paulo 6 a.m., Barbacena 8:32 a.m., Porto Nova 12:13 p.m.; arriving at Barra 4:11 and Rio 5:12 p.m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desmorais; Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Seraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sitico Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Recende e Areas line at Sumbury; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:15 a.m.; arriving at Barra 10:26 a.m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07, Cachoeira 8 a.m., Rio Novo 8:50 a.m.; arriving at Barra 1:42 and 1:57 p.m., Rio 3:45 p.m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Belém.
Mixed Train: Leave Rio at 9:10 a.m., 3:12 and 4:10 p.m.; arrive, from Belém 7:15 a.m., 3:12 and 4:10 p.m., from Entre Rios (leaving 6:07 a.m.) at 3:28 p.m.
Suburban Train: Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:22 a.m., and 1:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:50, 7:30, 8:30 and 10:00 p.m. all stopping at Cascadura except the 10 p.m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains leave Sapopemba at 3:30 and Cascadura at 3:50, 6:10, 7:40, 8:40, 10, and 11:35 a.m., and 2:10, 3:40, 4:30, 5:20, 7, 8:30 and 9:40 p.m.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niteroi (Santa Anna) 7:30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:05 Cordeiro (1 hour by tramway from Cantagallo) 4:25 and Macuco 5:45 p.m. Return train leaves Macuco 6:30, Cordeiro 7:50 and Nova Friburgo 12:10 a.m., arriving at Niteroi 4:35 p.m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with train.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave Trapiça Mauá at 1 p.m. week days and 11 a.m. Sundays and holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 5:30 p.m. week days, and 3 p.m. Sundays. Returning, diligence leaves Petropolis at 6 a.m., the boat arriving at Rio at 9:30 a.m.

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DE PASSEIO GALVÃO, Librarian.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 37, Rua do General Camara.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
LADISLÃO DE SOUZA MELLO E NETTO, Director.

Business Announcements.

Mr. Alexandre Wagner begs to announce that the house which has carried on operations here for a period of 27 years under his individual firm, comes to exist on this date, and that its liabilities and assets (with the exception of his landed property) is transferred to the copartnership "en commandite" which he has formed with his son-in-law, Mr. Theodore Duvivier, under the style of

Duvivier & Co.

of which the said Theodore Duvivier is the responsible partner and the undersigned is the "commanditaire."
Alexandre Wagner.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th June, 1882.

Mrs. O. Duvivier & Co. beg to announce that they have authorized Mr. Otto Simon by power of attorney to sign in behalf of their firm.
Duvivier & Co.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1882.

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May 1st, 1882.

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An Appeal

IN BEHALF OF THE

Garfield Memorial Hospital

A number of the most illustrious citizens of the United States have united in an effort to do marked and enduring honor to the memory of the great Statesman, Legislator and Executive Officer, the late President Garfield.

They have decided that the most fitting monument to commemorate the honor of all good men at his assassination and their admiration of his patriotism, benevolence and virtue would be a great hospital, free to all needing its aid, without regard to class, caste, creed or color.

Such an institution bearing the honored name of "Garfield" appeals to the generosity of every one, and to every one the offer is made.

The undersigned has been authorized by the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States to solicit, receive, and remit the contributions of all who wish to show their sympathy in this enterprise and he will be glad to receive contributions for said purpose at his office No. 30 Rua de Visconde de Inhauma.

THOMAS ADAMSON,

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Monograms, autographs, etc., made to order.

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These type have accurate metal bodies upon which rubber faces are moulded and vulcanized by a patented process. They combine the accuracy of metal type with the elastic printing qualities of rubber. In use they are

Noiseless, and Print Perfectly.

For business purposes they are invaluable. They can be used in any manner in which the ordinary Rubber Stamp are now used, except in the very large sizes.

This new type is put up in a variety of styles and sizes to suit purchasers.

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No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro,

Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st, 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the

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Agent for the United States and Canada:

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
New Haven, Conn.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1882.

AFTER a much longer period of life than was at first thought possible, the Martinho Campos ministry has ceased to exist. Organized by a man who possessed neither the respect nor confidence of the country, and composed almost exclusively of men unknown and untried in administration and with but little experience in legislation, it was hardly possible for it to succeed. Its failure has been even more signal than at first anticipated. It was unquestionably called into office to check the growing power of abolition, and it has succeeded only in making slavery more odious than ever, although the active work in favor of abolition has been in a measure suppressed. It announced no programme nor policy at the outset, and it created none since. Its chief appealed to his personal record as the guarantee of his future policy, and in that alone has he fulfilled his promise; for his almost unbroken career as an oppositionist in the legislature has been practically extended to a policy of opposition as a minister to all the best and most necessary measures of administration and legislation. In its brief existence of five months, this ministry has not accomplished one single thing to signalize the high position which it has held. It has earned nothing but ridicule and contempt for its leader, and pity for his inexperienced colleagues. The final overthrow of the ministry was effected on the 30th ult. by a vote of 63 to 45 in the Chamber of Deputies in favor of a motion to take up for second reading a committee report on the registration of voters. This motion was opposed by the ministry who declared that they would make it a vote of confidence. The result being against them—44 conservatives and 19 dissident liberals voting for the motion—the ministers withdrew and offered their resignations to the Emperor. They were at once accepted. Counselor Saraiva was then called to organize a new ministry, but declined to undertake the task. A delay then followed until the 2nd instant, when Counselor Paranaíba consented to accept the charge. He presented the names of his colleagues to the Emperor on the evening of the 3rd instant. All things considered the new cabinet is an able and satisfactory one, and will be welcomed with a general sigh of relief. The new prime minister has had much experience both as a legislator and a minister, and is known as a man of moderate views. He is a liberal in politics, but not of the radical type. Of his colleagues the ablest man is perhaps the minister of

agriculture, Deputy Padua Fleury, a man of marked ability and wide experience. The new cabinet is composed as follows:

Senator Visconde de Paranaíba, of Piahy, president of the council and minister of finance;
Senator Pedro Leão Velloso, of Bahia, minister of empire;
Senator João Florentino Meira de Vasconcellos, of Parahyba, minister of marine;
Deputy Lourenço Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, of Alagoas, minister of foreign affairs;
Deputy Carlos Affonso de Assis Figueiredo, of Minas Geraes, minister of war;
Deputy João Ferreira de Moura, of Bahia, minister of justice;
Deputy André Augusto de Padua Fleury, of Goyaz, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works.

THE final result of the subscription inaugurated in this city by Chief of Division Arthur Silveira da Motta, of the Brazilian navy, in relief of the families of the officers and crew lost on the *Douro*, amounted to the handsome sum of £1,232 18s 2d. This result is so highly satisfactory and creditable in itself that it needs no comparison with the Southampton subscriptions, which it exceeds, to demonstrate the generous liberality and sympathy which actuated it and carried it through. The terrible loss of life and the rare devotion of the officers of the *Douro* made this disaster one of general and heartfelt sorrow. There was no question of nationality, no shadow of indifference. The disaster appealed to every heart, and especially to those of the Brazilian people with whom the Royal Mail packets have long been favorites. Immediately after the news came of the great loss of life among the officers of the *Douro*, subscriptions were initiated everywhere along the coast in relief of their families, and we are glad to note that the response has been in every case most generous. We regret that we can not give the full results of all the subscriptions, as it should be a matter of enduring record. From the fact, however, that some 5,000\$ were subscribed in Pernambuco alone, it will be seen that the aggregate from all the coast cities must be very large, certainly above 20,000\$. These most generous and most deserving gifts will be doubly grateful to those whom this sad accident has left in bereavement, for they will bring with them timely aid in many cases and a noble sympathy in all.

WE give elsewhere a "short notice"—we say "short notice," because our versatile correspondent so terms it, and he ought to know!—of a little pleasure-seeking in which our Paulista friends were engaged on the 24th ult. How successful they were in the quest can best be understood from the racy pen of our correspondent. It is sufficient to say in this respect that the pleasure of reading the exciting events of the day, from the sturdy warfare waged by "Jim" and "Jim's brother" to the by-play among the camp-followers, can only be excelled by the pleasure of the day itself. Happy indeed are those who go forth upon the village green—if Jundiaby may be said to possess such a thing—and bruise the leather sphere! Twice happy are those who can round out the incidents of so eventful a day with the view of a real genuine "capsize!" And thrice happy those who are permitted to add one more drop to a brimming cup by the rare sport of matching strength and agility against the traditional delusiveness of a well-battered porcine tail. If there be one single drawback in all this sport—and such a possibility should never be mentioned in the same breath—it can only be found in the editor's perplexities as how to punctuate the narrative and to harness the riotous wit. It is clear, however, that Jundiaby was the

scene of a genuine day's amusement—in spite of that loquacious "Yankee from New York" with a foreign-sounding name—and that its brilliant victory for the S. P. C. C. is not unlikely to lead to another not less pleasant in this direction. If such an event occur, we'll undertake on our own responsibility to suppress "Shimmel," "George Washington" and the "New York Seventh" *ab initio*.

WE give in another column two valuable extracts from the annual report of the director of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon on the cultivation of coffee and rubber on that island. Although it may be urged that Mr. Trimen's investigations have little to do with Brazil because of the absence of the leaf disease in this country and of the extensive area covered by native rubber-producing trees, it still concerns this country very materially through the efforts put forth to develop these and other products. It is stated that much has been accomplished in the study of leaf-disease, which has been so fatal to the coffee industry of Ceylon, and that its life and ordinary means of propagation are now definitely known. This much attained, through the careful studies of scientific men, it naturally follows that the pest will soon be brought under control and that coffee production in Ceylon will again assume a position of high importance. All other things being equal, it is inevitable that the intelligence and energy which have characterized the planters and scientific men of Ceylon in developing the products of that island must eventually result in well-earned success. Notwithstanding the ravages of a disease which has steadily decreased their product, the planters of Ceylon have shown a most praiseworthy courage in fighting it, and in repaying losses by the introduction of new industries. At no time have they lost hope in the eventual subjugation of the coffee leaf-disease, but at the same time they have most wisely undertaken the cultivation of other products, many of which were wholly new to that country. Principal among the exotic products is that of rubber, and in this industry also Brazil is deeply interested. The people of Ceylon and India will have no great river valley like that of the Amazon from which to draw their supplies of this product, but they are devoting themselves most assiduously to the study of the plant, and to practical experiments as to the best means of cultivating it and of making it a profitable industry. Plants and seeds of all varieties have been secured and have been widely distributed to every locality adopted to their cultivation, and scientific men are devoting themselves to the study of the several varieties in public botanic establishments. From efforts such as these there can be but one result—success. It may be reasonably inferred therefore that in the near future a new producer of rubber will appear upon the market to compete with this country, and that that new producer will appear not as the representative of a primitive forest industry, but of a highly-developed branch of scientific agriculture. And while the preliminary steps are in progress, while the people of Ceylon and India are securing every possible variety of the plant and are distributing them throughout a vast fertile country, the Brazilian *seringueiro* is steadily working his destructive way back into the interior, and the Brazilian planter is dreaming of nothing but coffee and politics. Already the lower Amazon is practically abandoned by the rubber-gatherers, and their camps are yearly carried further up toward its head waters. This year rubber is gathered on the Rio Beni to be transported in canoes down the Madeira and Amazon, a thousand miles to market. The industry is still in its primitive stage, and nothing is done either to develop and protect it, or to find some

substitute to follow in its wake. The old rubber-gatherers' villages on the lower Amazon are now quite deserted, and the forests are rapidly spawling them from all sight and recollection. As yet and in every sense of the word the rubber industry of Brazil is a *destructive* one. With the gradual destruction of its sources of supply it is steadily receding into the interior and away from its markets. This process tends to increase the difficulty and cost of gathering the product, a process which will eventually place less favored producing countries on better competing terms with Brazil. Should Ceylon and India succeed in producing rubber, as they undoubtedly will, their industry will be one of steady development and of skilled cultivation. While Brazil is losing they will be gaining ground. These results, it is true, will not happen this year, nor next, but they are almost certainties of a not remote future, and as such should command the thoughtful attention of the people of this country.

OUR CRICKET MATCH.

Time 8.30 a. m., 24th June!—Weather, heavy fog.—Place São Paulo railway station. A long train about to start; the carriages filled with the "British colony" and its belongings in the way of "women and babies" and such like articles "de luxe"! "Are you passing ben?" "Hallo! 'ow are yer, and 'ows yer mother?" "Delighted indeed to see you looking so charming!" "Here, Bill, give us a loan of your 'baccy'" Above the din a voice called out "*How's that unjore?*" "Over!" replied the grating voice of "*our beaver*" with a rasp that made your blood run cold, "here come in, there's most of our fellows here!" and a horny jaw dragged me into a carriage where "most of our fellows," huddled together, were trying to persuade themselves that they did not feel cold and miserable.

Right! A whistle from the engine, the train "dragged its slow length" out of the station, and we were fairly on our way to the grand Cricket match at Jundiaby: An account of which "our" captain has asked me to write. I heartily wish I had not even begun it for I have got "things mixed" as the Yanks say.

You all remember we played the "Rio Cricket Club" a few months ago—that is, I mean to say, the "*play*" was all on their side: we did "*rather*." I think they called it "*hunting leather*." Some folks like it; I don't. I got a good deal of it that day, and the way I "*fielded*," was second only to "*long-leg*"—but he was a caution! We had two or three Campinas fellows in that eleven, besides "*long-leg*," and one of them made the highest score on our side (I think it was eight) so the Campineiros went away to their diggings "*laying* the flattering unction to their souls" "*that they had distinguished themselves*." So they had! Anyhow they challenged us to play them at Jundiaby—and to Jundiaby we were going.

By "*me*" I mean the S. P. C. C. which being interpreted reads "The Marylebone Cricket Club," or something of that sort!

We arrived at Jundiaby at about 10.30 a.m. and the view of the "*field*" was quite inspiring. A long tent with tables for "*grubbing*" on for five hundred and one or two persons; a smaller tent for the "*women and babies*," both decorated with flags and streamers (the tents, I mean, *not* the "*ladies and babies*."). There were swings, "*see-saws*," "*aunt sally*," "*Brighton donkeys*" disguised as horses, bands of music, and on a level piece of ground in the bright sunlight three sticks stuck in the ground were placidly contemplating other three sticks stuck into the ground 22 yards away, both having some cabalistic lines drawn in chalk at their bases

—“and around which sticks and chalk lines and for fifty yards on each side of them a dozen sensible men in their shirts and trousers will be struggling; and while one endeavors with all his little utmost to knock down those three sticks with a ball, another with a shovel in his hand does his little utmost to prevent the work of destruction!” That’s the noble game of Cricket as explained to me by a native of Jundiáhy, and he ought to know!

The Campineiros won the “toss” and went in first. “Play!” said our umpire. By the way “our umpire” was a humane, kind-hearted gentleman! He gave me “not out” when the ball rose up and hit me in the eye, and he gave me gentle warning not to waltz out of my ground when another ball broke my finger! I would have preferred going away at the first, before I was entirely “broke up,” but I feel grateful to him all the same. “Play” was commenced by “our bowler;” everybody, knows him, from the Corcovado to Jundiáhy! The beaming radiance of his countenance, the kindly warmth of his hair, his awe-inspiring hat and gentle sweetness of voice are not soon obliterated, even if one does forget the odd bits of fingers and shin-bones left scattered about the wicket. Five balls were gently told off by our umpire, and “our bowler” retired with that self-satisfied smirk, that becomes his classic features so well, at his “maiden.” At the other end the ball was taken by “Jim.” Everybody calls him “Jim;” he is a good-tempered, harmless sort of a chap; you can even call him “Mister James Kennedy” if you want to, he will not feel hurt about it! He is our best “bat” also—by Cobbett or Lillywhite, I suppose—anyhow he is the best bat we have, so our chabby captain told me, and he ought to know.

I think it was just about this time, or shortly afterwards, that that amusing recreation of “leather hunting” began. I am glad to say that our Captain had the forethought and discrimination to put me somewhere close in, so I had a splendid view of the “hunts,” after each of which my duty was to “back up.” I like that! When I am on the field I feel equal to “back up” with any man—especially when the ball is thrown into the other wicket. Was it also about this time that our Captain’s otherwise “full-blown-rosey-mug” began to lengthen out? Something was disturbing “our bowler;” his hat was on the ground and he appeared in all his naked loveliness sending the ball “in” with all he knew—but somehow Mr. Putney carefully turned ‘em aside, or started a “leather hunt,” making things lively; and the score steadily rose to 28 for one wicket down. At this point of the game I got into trouble. “Jim” was bowling. I got deeply interested in one of the disguised “Brighton donkeys,” which was careering wildly over the boundless “prairie” at a jog-trot. On his back was a stoutish lady in a blue and white striped dress. Suddenly the untamed steed stopped; the lady just as suddenly disappeared! At this very moment “Jim” delivered a ball and it was played almost into my hands. Of course I was looking at something else; instinctively I made a “grab” at it, missed it, and spiked my big toe. I forgot I had spikes on my boots; but “Jim” never forgets anything. With pungent wit he enquired if I was “looking for the ball in the lady’s foot?” His biting sarcasm made my life a dreary waste for the rest of the day; and even later on when I did make a catch he wanted to know “when the next blue striped lady would be along?”

All this time the Campineiros’ spirits were rising! They cheered and incited our fellows in the “leather-hunting.” They’d call out: “Go it, Caledonia!” “In with it Aberdeen!” “Well missed, Auld Lang Syne!” “His ‘prentice han’ he tried on—

Catching!” They were having a good square time of it, and they would shake each other by the hand and say they had not seen such “bully sport” for a long time.

But a “change came over the spirit of their dream”—the “change” I mean was a change in the bowling. He was a mild-looking harmless youth; they called him “Major,” but he is no more a Major than you are. This simple youth, child-like and bland, took up the bowling. He calls his bowling “underhand, Oliver Twist,” or all-of-a-twist. The Campineiros called it d—d underhand anyway! So it apparently proved, for despite the “downy” way Mr. Thomas Kennedy, their best batsman, tried to play these funny O.T.’s, in defiance of the knowing dodges their captain, Mr. Hammond, displayed to circumvent those curious O.T.’s, the seven remaining wickets all went down in that same underhand way, and a score that half an hour before promised to reach a thousand or so closed for only 57 runs!

Now we, that is *us*, went in, Messrs. Davidson and O.T. Major “waving the willow” but they were quickly put out of their misery by the bowling of Messrs. Hammond and Thomas Kennedy. By-the-by this Mr. Thomas Kennedy is rather a paradox in a small way. You see he belongs to our Club, yet he played *against us* on account of some railway tunnel I was told. When he does play on our side he is known as “Jim’s brother;” when he is at work he is known as “chefe de tracção;” and in society and domestic circles he is known as “Mrs. Kennedy’s husband!” I always make a point of calling him Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Esq.; politeness costs nothing, and he is a good deal bigger and stronger than I am!

The fielding was very good on the side of the C.C.C. “kind spirit hear my prayer”—of course C.C.C. does not mean *that*, but it is a good quotation and I have been dying to get it in somewhere, and now it is in it looks kind of sarcastic; but I mean well. However Mr. Hammond’s bowling was effective and two of our wickets went down for as many runs. And now our best bat went majestically in and our flagging spirits revived, but only to be crushed; for hardly an over had passed when “Jim” was caught at cover point, caught cleverly too by Mr. Swinard, but so determined was he that there should be no doubt about our “Jim” being put out that he hurled the ball at the wicket with such force and precision that it went right through “Jim’s brother,” knocked down the three wicket sticks, and if it had not flattened harmlessly on Mr. Harrison’s head, I believe that ball would be going yet!

At this moment somebody took me off “to liquor.” It was a Yankee friend of mine; he wanted “to ask me a question;” he asked me a good many. He said his name was “Victor-Shimmel-of-New-York-City.” He told me a good deal more about George Washington and the “seventh regiment of New-Yorkers” than I had ever heard before—perhaps I shall not have such a chance of acquiring gratuitous knowledge again.

When I returned to the “field of action” the idiotic delight displayed on the vacant, rapid countenances of the S.P.C.C. showed plainly that the tables had turned. “That’s another four!” “Bully for you, Pete!” “Well hit again, another lost ball!” “Here, Jack, heave ‘em a new ball.” “Bra-a-vo! that’s passed the tenth!” “Hooray for Peter!” were the shouts among clapping of hands that greeted my ears on arrival. And there was our stout little Captain batting with all his might and perspiration, knocking the balls into the field and out of the field, until a well pitched ball from the Campinas Captain laid waste “our bowler’s” “timber yard” and every one adjourned for

lunch. The score standing at 56 runs for 5 wickets.

I wish somebody else would write this “thing”—I am getting so confoundedly profligate and I want my lunch real bad. I think I won’t say anything about the lunch; I eat too much of it—principally jam tart—and the stones must have taken root inside. Moreover, to see eleven hundred and twenty two or three jaws working together in harmony made me feel melancholy—when I could not eat any more!

After lunch “play” was resumed and our Captain continued the game of “leather-hunting,” varied only by the fall of a wicket now and then until it came my turn to “go in.” All cricketers like “going in.” I don’t! If they would only bowl nice balls, well to the leg every time, I would not mind so much. Might see some fun in it perhaps. But when they bowl straight and swift on lumpy ground, and hit me in the eye, break my fingers, bruise me all down my left side, and have at the same time a vindictive “*Elif*” or “*Alf*” trying to stump me, I much prefer eating jam tart! Fortunately at the end of a century or so a benevolent youth caught me at ship (I feel proud to immortalize him, his name is Mr. “Jim’s brother”), and they permitted me to take my tortured frame away, leaving “our Captain” still “enjoying” himself.

It is useless my giving you a concise account of all the doings and runs made by our heroes. Suffice it to say that “our Captain” was finally “run-out,” after making a score of 52 runs. There was another of “us” “run-out.” He said he *fell*, somebody told me he went to sleep on the ground for he heard him snore!

The match was over by five o’clock, when a proposal was made by the Campinas Captain to have a “wild big punt with a treasy gail!” It sounded like *that* to me and made me feel hungry to know what it meant. Presently they brought forth a very small sucking pig and then buttered its tail. Now I knew what was coming! They took the monster and placed him tenderly in the middle of the plain, gave him a “start”—I think it was with a brick—and then went for him! But there was too many man and too few pig. I could not see all the fun, besides “things” were getting “mixed muchy?” Mr. Putney would insist on hugging the pig, the pig taking quite naturally to him, and that was not fair to the other fellows you know!

The whistles of the locomotive now began to call away the multitude. Cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Speers and Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, to all of whom but more especially to Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, all praise is due for the excellent taste and good management displayed in all the arrangements for the day. In cordially thanking them for their kind entertainment, I testify the hearty sentiments of every one present at the meeting.

We were pretty well crowded in that train. I think it was that “kindly Scotch accent” did it; “things” got more “muchly mixed” than ever! That enlightened citizen “Victor-Shimmel-of-New-York-City” sat on top of me all the way back, and when oblivion laid her fair hand on me, he was singing negro melodies and calling for “juleps.”

CAMPINAS			POINT.	
Players	How out	Total runs		
1 G. Grey	Bowled Kennedy	2		
2 T. Putney	do	17		
3 Alf. Williams	do	0		
4 W. Harrison	do	10		
5 Thomas Kennedy	do	5		
6 W. J. Hammond	do	0		
7 R. Alexander	do	2		
8 G. Putney	do	3		
9 G. Mellors	not out	5		
10 A. Swinard	run out	0		
11 T. Hall	Caught Corbett bowled Kennedy	0		
12 J. Sims	Bowled Manger	7		
Byes and wides		7		
Total		57		

SÃO PAULO

1 J. Williamson	Bowled Hammond	4
2 J. Davidson	do	0
3 W. Manger	do	1
4 James Kennedy	Caught Swinard	0
5 Peter Miller	run out	52
6 Robert Reece	Bowled Kennedy	8
7 G. Springate	Caught Sims	8
8 C. E. Corbett	do Kennedy	14
9 Jones	run out	2
10 J. Riley	Bowled T. Putney	1
11 D. Prentice	Caught Alexander	0
12 D. Campbell	not out	1
Byes and wides		12
Total		103

THE WORLD’S MONEY

The director of the United States Mint estimates the circulation of the principal countries of the world at Gold \$3,221,000,000, silver, \$2,538,000,000; total specie, \$5,759,000,000; of paper, \$3,644,000,000, and the total circulation, including the amount held in government treasuries, banks and in active circulation, at \$9,403,000,000. The increase in gold and silver during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, was \$155,460,749, and the increase in the five years ending on the same date, \$498,186,340.

The United States is not the only one among the few commercial countries of the world that sustains at the present time specie payments, but, as compared with those that maintain a specie basis, has the largest supply of gold coin and bullion. During the exceptional strain on the finances of the country that occurred during the war of the rebellion, specie payments were suspended (except as to foreign payments), to be resumed again in 1879, since which time the volume of precious metals in the United States has steadily increased from year to year. The eminent financial writer and statistician, Mr. Del Mar, makes an interesting statement of the countries not honoring their currency circulation by specie redemption, and the amount of forced currency in each:

Austria suspended specie payment in 1762. She afterward resumed, and, in 1848, broke down again. Since the last named date her monetary system has consisted of forced paper notes. These now form nearly exclusively the circulating medium of both Austria and Hungary.

Russia—The Bank of St. Petersburg (government bank) suspended in 1796; subsequently resumed; broke down again in 1854, and has not resumed to this day. Small sums of notes are cashed at the bank, but the law of Russia does not enable the holder of a bank note to enforce its payment in gold or silver. The reserve said to be in bank has never been counted or proved before the public. Many of the silver rubles coined (used for paying customs duties) find their way into other countries, where they are melted. In Bulgaria they were demonetized December 9, 1881, and ordered to be coined into francs at the rate of 3½ for 1. The first day’s issue of the new coinage amounted to 7,000,000.

Portugal suspended in 1797. Foreign payments are still made in gold, but within the kingdom a legal payment, or lei, consists of one third of debased copper coins. On a recent visit to the Bank of Portugal I saw its strong rooms full of this stuff. The principal circulating medium consists of the notes of the bank, which are unlimited legal tenders. On January 1, 1879, the emission was over 5,000,000 milreis.

Brazil suspended in 1835, and resorted to government and bank notes, which are unlimited legal tender. The present issue is about 200,000,000 milreis, and these are depreciated about 25 per cent below par in specie.

The Argentine Republic suspended previous to 1850. Its legal tender notes are now worth, in specie, about 4 per cent, of their face value, or 25 for 1.

Turkey suspended in 1854. Its cash and legal tender government note is now greatly depreciated.

Italy suspended in 1866. The circulation consists of government and bank legal tender notes called *Corso forzati*, the outstanding emission of which amounts to about 1,025,000,000.

Spain suspended about the year 1868.

Peru suspended in 1875. The silver sol, or dollar, is represented by a paper note with forced currency. In November, 1876, the emission was 13,200,000 sols. These are now worth only 6 per cent. of their face value in specie, or 16 for 1.

Japan suspended in 1877. The gold yen, or dollar, is represented by forced paper note, of which there are now outstanding 147,000,000 yen.

The imposition of a tax upon all Chinamen landing in the colony of New South Wales has raised an interesting question, inasmuch as the Hong Kong Chinese are British subjects. The question to be settled is whether a British colony can levy such a tax on a British subject.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The comet has been seen at Uberaba.

—The Rio Grande library association is proposing to erect a new edifice.

—The second Ypiranga lottery of São Paulo is to be drawn on the 8th inst.

—The May receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 133,661\$574.

—The May receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 277,309\$902.

—The provincial assembly of Minas Geraes is called to meet on the 1st of August.

—The April receipts of the Corumbá, Mato Grosso, custom house amounted to 34,799\$645.

—The good people have a bull ring under construction, and are preparing to enjoy a season of that noble sport.

—The *Correio Paulistano* says that the São Paulo provincial budget for 1882-83 shows a deficit of 65,490\$252.

—The commercial association of Porto Alegre has petitioned the government for measures in behalf of the Rio Grande bar.

—The provincial assembly of Piahy proposes to authorize a few lotteries in order to raise revenue and enrich the country.

—The president of Espírito Santo has been authorized to expend 6,400\$ during the current year in instructing and civilizing the Indians.

—The results of the re-election of Ex-Minister Carneiro da Rocha de Bahia are favorable in every respect but one—they are no longer needed.

—The commercial association of Rio Grande has directed an energetic protest to the delegation of that province against the construction of the D. Pedro I railway.

—A Ceará emigrant to the Amazon writes home to the *Gazeta do Norte* that the slaves of Ceará live like princes compared with what the emigrants live in their new homes.

—A scarcity of revenue stamps is reported from the interior of the province of São Paulo. A famine of this character, however, is not always an unwelcome visitation.

—Rio Grande seems to be again afflicted with an epidemic of crime. The number of outrages and murders narrated in our last batch of exchanges is positively startling.

—The Pernambuco senatorial elections have resulted in the choice of a tripartite list consisting of Manoel Portella, Epaminondas de Mello, and Soares Brandão, liberals.

—The president of Pernambuco has appointed a medical commission to examine the penitentiary there on account of an epidemic of *beri-beri* which has broken out within it.

—The late quarrel between the provincial assembly and the president of Santa Catharina has resulted in the dismissal of the latter, or, more diplomatically, in permitting him to resign.

—The *Correio Paulistano*, the well-known conservative organ of São Paulo, closed the 28th year of its existence on the 25th ult. The *Correio* is one of the best provincial journals in Brazil, and is one of the most welcome among our exchanges.

—The *Lilient Mineiro* of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, relates that telephonic communication has been opened between that city and Queluz by means of a telegraph line. The distance is 54 kilometers.

—The June receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 461,066\$463, and of the *mesa de vendas* to 109,161\$236, against 311,845\$061 and 89,334\$551 respectively for the same month of last year.

—The provincial treasury of Piahy, is said to be entirely without cash. And yet the province is quite willing to promise a subsidy to a line of steamers which will make monthly calls there.

—The assassination of a mulatto occurred near Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 10th ult., by unknown parties. The body remained unburied until the 12th, when some neighbors took the legal steps for that purpose.

—A new steamer, named *Solimões*, constructed at Wilmington, U. S., for the Manóes navigation company, arrived at Pará on the 28th May. A second steamer of the same class is under construction at Wilmington for the same company.

—The Pelotas gas company is in difficulties because of their not being able to fulfill their contract for the public illumination of that city owing to the scarcity and high price of coal. Another result of the present difficulties at the Rio Grande bar.

—The *Artista*, of Rio Grande do Sul, of the 22nd ult. says that there is a scarcity of coal at the gas works of that city because of its dearth and the light receipts. The obstacles presented by the bar have greatly diminished receipts, and have sent up the price so materially that the gas company has greatly reduced its purchases.

—Five citizens whose personal liberties have been placed under restraint in the jail at Campinas, São Paulo, have recently written an indignant protest to the newspapers against the vexatious conduct of the police subdelegado. They say that they do not protest against the open windows at night which admit bad smells and cold air; to this they are resigned. But against the regulation which restricts their conversation with members of their families to ten minutes, they do protest with lofty indignation.

—A young man named Jorelly was barbarously assassinated in Rio Grande do Sul on the night of the 16th ult., his body being found in a street canal on the following morning. His head had been crushed in with a hatchet, and his throat was cut from ear to ear. The murder was committed by a mulatto named Amâncio Cancro Rodrigues, and was committed in the house of a woman named Isabel Maria Rodrigues where young Jorelly was passing the night. The cause was the woman Am Rodrigues. The murderer was afterwards captured.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The opening of the railway congress in this city has been postponed to the 7th inst.

—The São Paulo tramways transported 87,773 passengers during the month of June, of which 7,929 traveled on free passes.

—The May receipts of the Fortaleza, Ceará, tramway amounted to 2,500\$800, and the expenditures to 1,535\$050, leaving a surplus of 975\$750.

—The May receipts of the "Recife ao Limoeiro" railway, Pernambuco, amounted to 15,600\$700, and the expenditures to 18,761\$070, leaving a deficit of 3,070\$370.

—The May receipts of the first section of the "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway of Rio Grande do Norte amounted to 1,076\$950, and the expenditures to 8,128\$160, leaving a deficit of 7,051\$210.

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has reduced the tariffs on cereals and the products of small farming on the Cantagallo railway, to the basis adopted by the Dom Pedro II line.

—The directors of the Pirapetanga line have adopted a new tariff on the products of small farming and on cereals, charging 100 réis for the former and 75 réis for the latter (uncleaned) per ton per kilometer, after the 1st inst.

—The trial of the new railway bridge over the Rio Sorocaba near Bacetava, on the Sorocabana line, took place on the 25th ult. with flattering results. The bridge is of iron and was constructed by Messrs Hargreaves Brothers, upon plans prepared by Mr. Henry Hargreaves, C. E.

—The president of the province of Bahia has vetoed an act of the provincial assembly granting a guarantee of 7 per cent. on the capital employed in a tramway in Nazareth. A peculiarity of the bill was the guarantee of all back interest due to the stockholders.

—An accident occurred on the Dom Pedro II line about midday on the 21st ult. at the Engenho Novo station, but fortunately without any serious results. The mishap was caused in the switching of a mixed train upon a side track, a part of the train passing the switch without being turned from the main track. Some passengers were slightly injured, and the locomotive driver was badly injured. The accident caused a delay of only a few hours.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, June 28.

—Minister Irigoyen has got the best of the Brazilian Baron.

—The Western railway is expecting eight new locomotives.

—The *Villarino* grounded the day before yesterday when leaving the Riachuelo on account of the fall of the river.

—A good port and railway terminus at La Plata, with grain elevators, will render unnecessary any pressure to secure inhabitants.

—The Argentine man-of-war *Republica* only left on Tuesday for Formosa and Asunción. Want of water in the Tigre prevented her sailing for three days.

—Business, generally, is quiet, but it having rained very generally throughout the camp, hope is reviving in the hearts of our farmers and agriculturists.

—Brazil has had no occasion to get into such a state about this republic, which is so peaceably inclined that peace it will have, if it has, to be fought for and conquered.

—The minister of marine has given order for the gunboat *Pirand* to leave for the port of Rio de Janeiro; therefore on this account her trip to the Pacific is for the time postponed.

—The municipality has refused the Gower-Bell Telephone Co. permission to place wires across Plaza Victoria, on the ground that these will be an obstacle to adorning the said plaza for the May and July fêtes and on other occasions.

—The amount of sheet thunder, claptrap powder and leg-music put on at the Colon theatre reflects Ferrari's opinion of the public taste among those in Buenos Aires who patronize art. Ferrari is greedy, but he is no fool, and gauges public taste pretty accurately.

—The board of directors of the Western railway have been authorized to impose fines, ranging from \$100 to \$500, on passengers who shall attempt to alight or to get into the cars when the train is in motion. Those who cannot pay these fines will be imprisoned from 2 to 8 days, according to the nature of the case.

—M. Sevelins, C. E., has informed the department of engineers of the safe arrival of the railway material kegs, for the tunnel at Saladillo. There was no breakage of any kind and it is said that this is the best-conditioned cargo that has been received there this year.

—Col. Sherman is meeting with encouraging success with the Weston electric light. He will continue in Plaza Victoria until after the July fêtes. He will also light the Garibaldi memorial. Shortly, the incandescent lamps will be here, giving quite a new feature to the exhibition of the electric light.

—The torpedo boat *Alerta*, now at the Boca, will be tugged into the Tigre by the steamers belonging to Sr. Milanovich. The intention is to disarm her and leave her there, it having been resolved that the Tigre shall be the place for the torpedo division.

—The national budget as prepared by the minister of finance is "30 million" dollars, against 20 millions in 1880, or an increase of 50 per cent in two years. This is alarming and signifies extravagance, or carelessness, or both. This must be revised and cut down before it can be made endurable.

—We regret to hear from Montevideo that there has been a revolutionary movement under one Maximo Perez, a notorious old-school revolutionist, but it is not known yet who are at his back, or on what he may depend for the success of his undertaking. Other matters are comparatively quiet in that country.

—It is said that a large majority in Congress, favor a free banking law. This corresponds with our own information, and we should be hopeful that this great financial plan would come into practical operation, were it not for the danger of attempted compromises, to suit the supposed exigencies of existing banks, but the law should be passed leaving said banks to reorganize under its provisions.

—The judges of the agricultural machinery at the exhibition have resolved to test implements for tilling the soil, and for the purpose of procuring land for the occasion, a deputation inspected in Palermo yesterday the grounds adjacent to the national department of agriculture. The report of the deputation is not in favor of the lands. The trials will most likely take place at the *chalet* of Mr. Lanus, near Almagro.

—The Northern Railway Company is making great improvements in its management and in all its rolling stock. Its special carriages, just turned out of its own shops, made from native woods, are the most elegant carriages we have ever seen in the country. The public will rub its eyes one of these days when it discovers the general brushing-up of this line.

—Very great preparations are in progress for the celebration of funeral honors to Garibaldi. The Masons and the Italians generally of this and the sister city have united to make this one of the very greatest demonstrations of homage and respect that have ever been seen on this continent, and being very lavish of their money, besides commanding important elements of success they are likely to make a magnificent display.

THE STEAMER "PLINY."

Early on Saturday morning (May 13) the British steamer *Pliny*, Capt. Mitchell, ran ashore at Deal Beach, N. J. The steamer left Rio de Janeiro on April 25 for this city with a large cargo and many passengers. Although the life saving crews on the New Jersey coast had been discharged on May 1, as soon as the alarm was given the members of Stations Nos. 5 and 6 responded promptly to the call. Captain Walter Green of Station No. 5 succeeded about daylight in throwing a life line over the steamer. The rope was soon made fast to the rigging by some of the vessel's crew, and in a few moments the breeches buoy was at work carrying the passengers ashore. The first who was landed was a woman, next a man, then a child, and in an hour all the passengers—three women, seven men and eleven children, twenty-one in all—were landed safely, although drenched through and so chilled that they could hardly walk. In the meantime, the

son had gone down somewhat and the life-saving crews had got their life-boats ready and launched one, manned by the united crews of the different stations in the vicinity under Captain Slocum of Station No. 6. Soon after Captain Green of Station No. 5 launched his boat and proceeded to the ship, and both boats soon had most of the crew of the steamer landed. The captain and a few of his men refused to be brought away, and it was not until all hope of saving anything belonging to his ship had gone that the captain was persuaded by Captain Green to come ashore.

The passenger list of the vessel was as follows: Captain Passengers—A. B. Stewart, merchant, of Prince Edward Island; Henry P. Alves, commercial traveler, of Philadelphia; Dr. Claudio Castelo, of the Argentine Republic.

Steering Passengers—James Smith, farmer, of England, his wife and six children; Antonio Slaw, farmer, of Germany, wife and two children; Frederick Nages, Mrs. Slaw's sister; Antonio Gerins, of Italy, and wife; Michael Derwin, of Ireland; Luigi Levagajio, of Italy; Bernard Marker, machinist, of Italy; Pedro Roventine and son, of Italy; Joseph Brignoli, seaman, of New York.

None of the passengers brought their baggage ashore, and several of them were without sufficient clothing. Dr. Castelo, who was on a leisure trip, brought ashore with him a canvas bag containing nearly \$6,000 in Spanish doubloons. Several of the sailors were almost completely naked. The sailors and officers were furnished with clothing from the life-saving stations, and the women and children were clothed at the Hendrikson cottage. The bags of mail matter were cared for by Postmaster Howland, of Long Branch, until the arrival of Special Agent McKee of the postal service, when they were taken to New York. Mr. Busk, one of the consignees, reached the scene of the disaster during the afternoon. He stated that the vessel was valued at \$200,000 and the cargo at \$350,000. The cargo was insured, but the amount of the insurance was not known either by Mr. Busk or by the officers of the vessel. The passengers and crew were sent to New York Saturday evening. The surf was running very high and broke with great force over the entire vessel.

The *Pliny* had a cargo of about 20,000 bags of coffee and 500 hides, and was consigned to Messrs. Busk & Jevons, No. 41 Wall street. She was an iron vessel valued at about \$200,000 and was owned by the Liverpool, Brazil and Rio Plata Navigation Company of Liverpool. She was built at Barrow in 1878 and was 288 feet in length, 33 feet beam, 24 feet depth of hold, and of 1,674 tons gross measurement.

LONG BRANCH, May 14.

The stranded steamer *Pliny* will be a complete wreck by Tuesday. Before daylight this morning she broke apart just forward of her smoke stack and listed a little off shore. The water rushed through the gap with great violence and swept over her from bow to stern. The main deck was soon partially torn off, and the sea broke a hole in the starboard side of the vessel over 100 feet long. The partitions separating the cabins and the hold were splintered and then carried down by the heavy surf that surged with great force through the shattered iron plates of the vessel's side. The baggage of the passengers was removed from the state rooms and taken ashore, where it was examined by Custom House officers. The captain's instruments were also removed, and the cabin drawers were cut open and all goods possible taken ashore. The sea is still high. The beach for several miles below the wreck is covered with coffee and bags, which have been carried out of the vessel by the sea, and the surf is covered with coffee and bags. Four boats and large pieces of joiner work have also come ashore. Three of the boats have large holes in their sides. The Merritt Wrecking Company have charge of the wreck, but only the rigging and spars, and possibly the machinery, will be saved. The cargo was insured in the Atlantic and Orient companies.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, May 15.

All the hides (500) and all the bales of wool and skins have been saved from the wreck of steamer *Pliny* ashore at Deal, N. J. Five hundred bushels of coffee have been saved and taken to New York. The forecast of the *Pliny* went by the board on morning of May 19 taking with it the entire fore part of the vessel from the bow to the bridge. On May 20 she began breaking up very fast and the beach was strewn with wreckage that floated ashore. The coffee that filled the after hold of the vessel was washing out. The schooner *Rapidian* arrived at New York May 19 with merchandise taken from the wreck of the *Pliny*.—*Maritime Register*, May 21.

It is stated that an undertaking is on foot to utilize the falls of Niagara for the production of electricity on a gigantic scale. It is proposed to light no less than 65 cities and villages between Boston and Chicago, and to lay some 10,000 miles of insulated cables for that purpose.

LOCAL NOTES

—The steamer *India*, consigned to Huser, Watson & Co., is expected to arrive from New York on the 12th inst.

—The vacant presidency of the province of Santa Catharina has been filled by the appointment of Bacharel Antonio Gonçalves Chaves.

—In conformity with the sentence pronounced some months ago, the assassin Guiteau was executed within the prison enclosure at Washington, on the 30th ult.

—The failure to elect an alderman on the 1st inst. renders necessary a second election. The 42 candidates standing highest on the list will only be permitted to enter the second contest.

—The government has authorized the president of Espírito Santo to pay 22,681\$360, the amount of expenses incurred in the Santa Leopoldina colony during the months of February and March.

—The Julius Caesar balloon propaganda is still alive and moderately active. The only way to settle this business is to exact a pledge from every supporter of the scheme to make a trial trip in the first balloon constructed.

—In recognition of services rendered to the recent industrial exposition held in this city the Emperor has been pleased to confer the honor of an Official of the Order of the Rose upon Edward H. Tootal, Esq. of this city.

—The little hand organ of the late ministry is now trying to tell how it happened. The withdrawal of that little subsidy of 12,000\$ per annum will probably make the story a short one.

—By an imperial decree of the 21st ult. the government sanctions the act of the General Assembly granting a supplementary credit of 103,151\$261 to the department of justice.

—The number of persons voting at the municipal elections in this city on the 1st inst. was 3,838, and the highest number of votes received by a candidate, Henrique Alves de Carvalho, was 171, which was only nine votes less than required.

—In the recent prorogation of the imperial budget for the first four months of the current fiscal year, the General Assembly authorizes traffic expenditures on the Baturité and Sobral railways, of Ceará, to the amounts of 76,700\$ and 75,000\$, and on the new water-works of this city to the amount of 900,000\$.

—Madame Lynch, of Paraguayan fame, has petitioned the minister of war for the resumption to her of 147 ounces of gold which she says she deposited with the commander of the Brazilian squadron at Asunción in 1870. The case has been referred to the law officers of the crown.

—The director of the Museu Nacional has received seven Botocudo Indians from the province of Espírito Santo, which are destined for the approaching anthropological exposition. The party is composed of three men three women and one boy. The oldest man is 60 years of age and is sufficiently civilized to be a Moravian, as he is the husband of the two youngest women, aged 19 and 15 years respectively.

—By an imperial decree of the 17th ult. the municipal council is authorized to increase the estimated receipts of the city this year from 1,249,538\$764 to 1,340,433\$283, in order to provide for the redemption of the first installment of 85,000\$ on the 1,700,000\$ loan of 1880, together with the necessary expenses attending such redemption.

—By the naval supply bill, which became law on the 21st ult. the naval force for the ensuing year is fixed at 3,000 imperial marines, 104 marines in the Matto Grosso service, and of 2,500 of the naval battalion, all of which will be employed under ordinary circumstances. In extraordinary circumstances the naval battalion will be increased to 6,000 men.

—On and after this date the editor of THE RIO NEWS begs to decline receiving any and all treasury notes of 500\$000 of the "4" estampa." Rather than to deny some of his friends the pleasure of paying up out-standing accounts, it is quite possible that he might be induced to receive a few of them this month at the treasury discount of 10 per cent.

—A telegram to the *Gazeta de Notícias* from Montevideo on the 2nd inst. announces the final rupture of friendly relations between Spain and Uruguay. The reply of the Uruguayan government to the reclamations of the Spanish minister in the Caballero case being deemed unsatisfactory, the latter presented his ultimatum and demanded his passports.

—The new American steamer *Queen of the Pacific*, bound for San Francisco, California, entered port on the morning of the 28th ult., 21 days from Philadelphia. She called for supplies and proceeded on her voyage on the 1st inst. Among her passengers for this port was Dr. E. H. Williams of the firm, Burnham of Parry, Williams & Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, who comes to Brazil on a brief business visit. Dr. Williams is accompanied by his family.

—By an imperial decree of the 23rd ult. Dr. Justino Ferreira Carneiro was appointed to the presidency of Pará.

—Mr. Albert Henschel, the well-known photographer of this city, died suddenly at his residence on the evening of the 30th ult.

—By an imperial decree of the 22nd ult. the budget of last fiscal year is extended over the first four months of the present year.

—A report comes from Buenos Aires that Mr. Maurice Graa recently died of yellow fever in Havana, and that his opera troupe had passed under the direction of Mlle. Paola Marié.

—The annual meeting of the British Athletic Sports took place on the cricket grounds, Botafogo, on the 29th ult. The day was an unusually fine one, and the attendance was consequently large. The sports passed off very successfully.

—Uruguay was invaded at Arcenal Grande on the 19th ult. by Maximino Perez and 200 followers. The towns of Dolores and Mercedes fell into his hands without opposition. Perez is an old-school revolutionist.

—On the occasion of the definite establishment of the capital of the Argentine Republic at Buenos Aires gold medals were ordered struck off, which with diplomas, have been transmitted to the municipal governments of the various capitals of the world.

—With reference to the appeal in behalf of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, to be established in the city of Washington, we are requested to state that subscriptions here will be received both at the United States Legation and at the Consulate General.

—The municipal elections of this city on the 1st inst. were fruitless, not one single candidate for the city council receiving the requisite number of votes. The number of aldermen in the city council is fixed at 21, and no salary is attached to the office, but yet there were no less than 137 candidates for the places. Were it not for the character of the men who head the list, one might consider this as an indication of unselfish patriotism among a large number of citizens, but when some of the most notorious characters of the city are using all endeavors to secure the office, there is little reason for such belief.

—With its issue of the 28th ult., the *Revista de Engenharia* begins the publication of an exhaustive report on the Edison electric light by a commission appointed by the engineering club of this city. The report is illustrated by drawings and diagrams, and will form a most valuable addition to the scientific literature of the country. It gives a general history of artificial lights before entering upon the special subject of the report. From the experiments made the commission concludes that light for light the Edison light is no cheaper than gas, but allowing for its greater illuminating powers it is considerably cheaper.

How protection protects is well illustrated by the testimony of a hop-grower before a tariff commission in the colony of Victoria, Australia. That colony imposes a duty of 6d per pound on imported hops. A Gipsyland farmer, named Taylor, stated that he had 18 acres of hops under cultivation which produced at this year from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds per acre. At an average of 1,050 pounds the gross product would be 18,900 pounds. Taking half of the duty as protective (3d per lb. being formerly the revenue rate, the other 3d being subsequently added for protective purposes) this one hop-grower will receive a free gift of £236 5s this year from the colony simply because he is willing to cultivate 18 acres of hops. To any but a blind observer this will look like a very considerable premium for so small a public service.

COFFEE AND RUBBER IN CEYLON.

The annual report of the director of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon, Henry Trimen, M.B., for the year 1881, which has been placed on our table through the courtesy of the *Ceylon Observer*, contains some remarks upon the coffee and rubber industries of Ceylon which are of great interest to Brazilian planters. These two topics were discussed by Mr. Trimen as follows:

COFFEE.

The principal interest of the year has naturally been the publication of Mr. Marshall Ward's third and final report on leaf-disease, a document which for careful accuracy and laborious thoroughness is all that could be desired or expected. As it seemed indeed to leave no point of practical importance to be investigated, I fully concurred in Mr. Ward's view that a prolongation of his enquiries during a third year, as originally contemplated, was unnecessary. With reference to his work, I feel myself warranted in saying that we now know definitely and exactly

the life and ordinary mode of dispersion and propagation of the coffee-fungus, that a vast distance thus separates us from the state of things formerly existing when nearly all was uncertain, and that we shall not do wisely if we neglect to act in accordance with the present level of our knowledge. The sooner it is generally recognized that the principles of action are the new settled, the better. The evident unwillingness to accept this position it is, no doubt, not difficult to account for, but I cannot too strongly insist that the hope of relief must be based on a common agreement and co-operation on the sound principles of action now given, and the abandonment of the paralyzing notion of the chance discovery of a "cure." I would earnestly recommend all concerned to re-read with attention the 7th—12th paragraphs of the Cryptogamist's report, and consider the state of things it reveals. I have already expressed my opinion in support of "a general combination to destroy spores and hinder their dispersion"; the actual methods to be employed for effecting this, I think it is the province of practical agriculture to devise. They must necessarily vary according to the peculiarities of seasons and climate in particular districts and even individual estates, and, almost equally, with the special circumstances connected with estate management; but the guiding principle will be ever the same,—to diminish the chances of infection, and prevent or avoid the judgment of spores on the leaves by every check and device possible.

But a general co-operation is a prime necessity, and I venture to hope that all interested in this important industry will recognize their public responsibility to assist in limiting the dissemination of the disease. Especially, should owners of estates which have quite gone out of cultivation feel themselves called upon to see that their now useless trees, which have become merely a focus of disease, be rooted out and destroyed.

There is also another important factor which cannot be overlooked in the consideration of remedial measures on a large scale—that is, the condition of the native coffee. This is in some considerable degree under government control, and should be simultaneously dealt with. The complete destruction of a large proportion of this, which has become almost absolutely valueless and is a perfect hot-bed of *Hemileia*, is to be strongly advocated wherever it can be effected; and compensation, where necessary, might be made by the free gift of other useful food plants.

By such a combination on the part of the community against the common enemy, it is reasonable to expect a good deal might be effected. Our experience of other truly parasitic fungi does not warrant us in expecting to eradicate *Hemileia* by these means, but there can be little doubt that even a sensible and sustained diminution in leaf-disease would result in a considerable recovery in the staple product of Ceylon.

The bearing of *Likrian coffee* on the practical aspect of the question is also important. A temporary distrust of this admirable plant is, I am glad to see, yielding to a more just appreciation of its great value. *Coffea liberica* is of course severely attacked by the leaf-disease fungus, but on the whole this species, as compared with varieties of *C. arabica*, is less damaged by the disease; and I think a more regular and heavier crop may be generally calculated upon. Possibly its frequent blossoming and fruiting may give it some advantage. Some disappointment has been caused by attempts to grow it in unsuitable localities; *Liberica* coffee requires a moist atmosphere as well as a hot climate; exposure to dry heat readily scorches the berries, and is I think desirable here in some localities, at least while the plants are young.

In my last report I expressed regret at the small response to our efforts to get the cultivation of this kind of coffee taken up by the Sinhalese, and I am now glad to be able to report a considerable change for the better. A rather large demand indeed has sprung up in many parts of the low-country. In partivety meeting this over 50,000 young plants have been gratuitously distributed from Henaragoda through the government agents by the headmen to native cultivators. It would be well if this species—so admirably adapted for Sinhalese garden culture were to entirely supplant the old village coffee, and I think it might well be made a condition of grant-distribution that this old coffee should be destroyed.

INDIA RUBBER.

Much activity is being shown in the search for new rubber-yielding plants. As I have before observed, caoutchouc seems to be more or less produced by nearly all apocynaceous plants, and a large number of arctocarpous and euphorbiaceous ones also, but it is not in a state available for really extraction or for commercial purposes in any very large number of them. Thus in our native species of *Willughbeia* (*W. zeylanica*) which I have had the opportunity—through the kindness of Mr. J. C. Roberts of Udugama—of experimenting with, and which gives plenty of milk, the caoutchouc, which

* The more strictly technical portions of Mr. Ward's microscopic researches on *Hemileia* have appeared in the number for January, 1882, "Quart. Jour. Microsc. Science," illustrated by three excellent plates reproduced from the author's drawings.

is abundant, after first passing through a viscous sticky condition dries into a putty-like substance of no great tenacity and scarcely any elasticity, and this whether treated by heat, with alum, with alcohol, or simply all-wed to dry. The plant is a climber, and the stems, which are as much as six inches in diameter, extend to an immense length. This result is disappointing, as a congener at Singapore (*W. Burdigala* of the Kew Report for 1880, formerly referred to *W. maritima*) affords a very fair rubber known as "Gutta Singgrip." Of this sort we have received a case of 50 plants (which was kindly brought from Singapore by Mr. F. A. Fairlie) and we previously had a few plants from Mr. Murton. This and other less-known species of *Willughbeia* also apparently afford some of the rubber of Borneo, called "Gutta Sasa" in the market.

But the most promising of the new rubber plants are the species of *Landolphia*. The African kinds of caoutchouc are mainly, and on the East coast wholly, supplied by these; and, by the exertion of Sir J. Kirk chiefly, several have been now brought into cultivation. To him directly I am indebted for a consignment of seeds (in the fruit) of the narrow-leaved species called "Matere" or "M'iri," which affords the best rubber of the Zanzibar coast, and which it is proposed to call *L. Kirkii*. Of this we previously possessed but a single plant at Henaragoda, now over two years old and widely climbing over a will nutmeg tree. Young plants of this have also been received from the Royal Gardens, Kew, during the year, as well as of three other species, for an account of which reference must be made to the report of that establishment for 1880, pp. 38-43. Of two of these, *L. Pterisantha* (*Willughbeia*, Klotzsch), and "No. 4," (l. c. p. 43), the broad-leaved species, we have some 18 plants at Péradeniya, and of the other, *L. florida* (Mlungu) of Zanzibar, a single fine specimen. These and several other allied and undetermined kinds (including two plants of a Madagascar rubber from the Ceylon Company, Limited, and the West African "Apocynaceous" rubber of Mr. T. Christy's "New Commercial Plants," No. IV., p. 13) have been planted out, some at the foot of old trees, others against large dead trunks and branches fixed in the ground.

The wonderfully rapid development of trade in these African rubbers is, in spite of their habit of growth, leading to their destruction. From two districts of Eastern Africa alone the export of rubber in 1880 exceeded 1,000 tons, the price having risen in one year from £140 to £250 per ton.

Sir J. Kirk thinks the *Landolphas* (especially *L. Kirkii*) by far the most promising of rubber plants for cultivation in plantations; their stems can be cut down at frequent intervals for the rubber, and fresh shoots readily spring up from the stools. He quotes with approval, in reference to the extraction of the caoutchouc, the suggestion of Mr. T. Christy (Commercial Plants No. I., p. 9) that the stems after cutting "could be taken to the rolling mill, and the crushed mass digested with bisulphide of carbon in which the rubber is soluble, but which does not dissolve the gum and resinous matters contained in the plant, and which if left in the rubber would injure its quality."

Of other African kinds, Mr. T. Christy has sent a few seeds of a plant determined at Kew to be *Takernamontana crassa*, and a specimen of *Picus populifolia*; whilst we have *F. Vagelli* also from Kew.

With regard to the American rubbers, Ceara (*Mastixia Glaziovii*) continues to interest planters by its rapid growth, ready propagation, tenacity of life, and early production of seed. From this latter quality chiefly it has resulted that the loud and urgent demand for seed has almost ceased in Ceylon in the course of one year. We have distributed it to several private planters in India and to the government establishments there, also some to Singapore for a further trial, as well as to Jamaica and other colonies.

A single tree of *Hevea* flowered at Henaragoda, and produced a few capsules in April. The growth of Para rubber is not rapid; our largest is now 21 inches in circumference at a yard from the ground, an increase of 5 inches in the year. New plantations of *Hevea* have been formed, and some trees at Péradeniya have been planted in a position in the new garden where they are flooded when the river is high, with a view to an imitation of their native habitat.

One plant of another species, *Hevea Spruceana*, which gives valuable rubber, was sent direct from British Guiana by Mr. Jenman, but has unfortunately not survived.

At the request of the government of India—at whose expense the plants were originally imported to Ceylon—a consignment from Henaragoda, consisting of 25 galls stocks rooted in a Ward's case, was despatched (from Henaragoda) in November to the Andaman Island. The climate there is likely to prove eminently suitable for Para rubber which has not succeeded in Peninsular India, but is going on well in British Borneo.

The *Castilloa*, both at Péradeniya and Henaragoda, also produced flowers during the dry weather of examination, however, these were all

CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUED	PAID UP	NAMES	OBSERVE	EXTN	LAST		LAST DIVIDEND	
								QUARTS	AMT	PAID	
31,000,000	155,000	All	2008		Al Banco do Brazil	5,734,358	25	0000	10 0000	Jan.	
12,000,000	60,000	All	2008		Al Brasil e Hypothecario	9,148,412	25	0000	10 0000	Jan.	
12,000,000	25,000	All	2008		Al Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,106,241	837	24	0000	Jan.	
£ 1,000,000	50,000	All	2007	6	Al English Steamship	£ 185,000	1000	12	50	July	
£ 2,000,000	100,000	All	2007	6	Al Estero	374,000	1000	8	0000	July	
£ 4,000,000	5,000	All	2007	6	Al Mercantil de Santos	220,142	259	240	0000	Jan.	
£ 4,000,000	20,000	10,000	2007	6	Al Rance Predial	15,353	368	145	0000	Jan.	
£ 1,000,000	6,000	15,000	2007	6	Al Rio de Janeiro e Paranaiba	1,000,000	1000	5	5000	Jan.	
1,000,000	5,000	All	2008		Al Banco do Commercio	517,553	123	260	0000	Jan.	
1,000,000	5,000	All	2008		Al Petropolis	8,672,790	172	0000	5 5000	Jan.	
1,500,000	75,000	14,330	2008		Al Maciel e Campos	10,173,51	120	0000	8 0000	Jan.	
1,000,000	25,000	All	2008		do de delectantes	29,810	200	0000	5 5000	Interest	
1,000,000	25,000	All	2008		Al Sorocaba	100,000	100	0000	8 0000	Jan.	
7,000,000	12,000	All	2008		do de delectantes	67,750	67	0000	7 0000	Interest	
7,000,000	10,000	All	2008		do de delectantes	100,000	100	0000	7 0000	Interest	
2,000,000	10,000	All	2008		do de delectantes	195,000	195	0000	7 0000	Interest	
15,000,000	53,333	20,000	2008		Al Leopoldina	81,320	270	0000	7 0000	Interest	
2,000,000	10,000	All	2008		do de delectantes	195,000	195	0000	7 0000	Interest	
15,000,000	53,333	20,000	2008		Al Leopoldina	81,320	270	0000	7 0000	Interest	
2,000,000	10,000	All	2008		do de delectantes	195,000	195	0000	7 0000	Interest	
15,000,000	53,333	20,000	2008		Al Leopoldina	81,320	270	0000	7 0000	Interest	
2,000,000	10,000	All	2008		do de delectantes	195,000	195	0000	7 0000	Interest	
15,000,000	53,333	20,000	2008		Al Leopoldina	81,320	270	0000	7 0000	Interest	
2,000,000	10,000	All	2008		do de delectantes	195,000	195	0000	7 0000	Interest	
15,000,000	53,333	20,000	2008		Al Leopoldina	81,320	270	0000	7 0000	Interest	
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2,000,000	10,000	All	2008		do de delectantes	195,000	195	0000	7 0000	Interest	
15,000,000	53,333	20,000	2008		Al Leopoldina	81,320	270	0000	7 0000	Interest	
2,000,000	10,000	All	2008		do de delectantes	195,000	195	0000	7 0000	Interest	
15,000,000	53,333	20,000	2008		Al Leopoldina	81,320	270	0000	7 0000	Interest	
2,000,000	10,000	All	2008		do de delectantes	195,000	195	0000	7 0000	Interest	
15,000,000	53,333	20,000	2008		Al Leopoldina	81,320	270	0000	7 0000	Interest	
2,000,000	10,000	All	2008		do de delectantes	195,000	195	0000	7 0000	Interest	
15,000,000	53,333	20,000	2008		Al Leopoldina	81,320	270	0000			

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Date	Steamer	Destination
July 3	Avon.....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon & Southampton.
" 9	Neva.....	do do do do do do
" 17	Tagus.....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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Archimedes.....	July 5th
Tycho Brahe.....	" 15th
Demetrius.....	" 20th
Humboldt.....	" 25th
.....	" 30th

To Europe

Nasmyth.....	July 8th
Leibnitz.....	" 18th
Herschel.....	" 20th
Kepler.....	" 25th

To the River Plate:

Kepler.....	July 4th
Ptolemy.....	" 14th
Hipparchus.....	" 24th

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